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Henry Hudson. A brief Statement of his Aims and his Achievements. By Thomas A. Janvier. To which is added a Newly-Discovered partial Record now first Published, of the Trial of the Mutineers by whom He and Others were Abandoned to their Death. 148 pp. and Illustrations. Harper & Brothers. New York, 1909. 75c.

This careful little volume is of the nature of a brief description of what Hudson accomplished and of the ambitions that shaped his life work. Concerning the statement that Verrazano, the Italian sailor and Gomez, the Portuguese mariner, saw the Hudson river nearly a century before Hudson discovered it, Mr. Janvier says that it is impossible to decide whether Gomez did or did not pass through the Narrows and enter the Upper Bay. "In regard to Verrazano—admitting his report to be genuine—the fact that he did pass through the Narrows into the Upper Bay is not open to dispute. He therefore must have seen—as, a little later, Gomez may have seen—the true mouth of Hudson's river, eighty-five years before Hudson, by actual exploration of it, made himself its discoverer. But Verrazano, by his own showing, came but a little way into the Upper Bay—which he called a lake—and he made no exploration of a practical sort of the harbor that he had found."

The new manuscript records of the trial of the mutineers give the sworn testimony of six eye-witnesses as to the circumstances of the abandonment of Hudson in Hudson Bay.

Mountaineering in the Land of the Midnight Sun. By Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond, President of the Lyceum Alpine Club. 71 illustrations and a map. xii and 304 pp. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1908. 8vo. \$3.50.

This is an extremely pleasant and entertaining book on mountain-climbing, well written, well illustrated from good photographs, and brimming with an enthusiasm that inspires the reader to follow in Mrs. Le Blond's footsteps. She has had great experience in the climbing field, at first in the Alps, but when a son of her constant guide was killed on a climb, the incident terminated her Alpine ascents and caused a search for some other desirable locality which she found in far northern Lapland. Here was discovered "all the charm of the unknown," with a summer day, 24 hours light, in which to assault a splendid series of snowy peaks. Add to this the picturesque Lapps, the innumerable lakes, the reindeer, and many other interesting features, and the picture becomes even more fascinating to the explorer. The many mountains, as yet unscaled, were all 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle and, of course, the natives declared the summits unattainable, yet Mrs. Le Blond and her guide, Joseph Imboden, who had been with her for 15 seasons in the Alps, and his remaining son, Emil, achieved many triumphs during the five summers in succession which they devoted to the conquest of this region. They made 26 first ascents. Mrs. Le Blond had no narrow escapes for, to the expert mountaineer, these happenings indicate carelessness or inexperience, and the taking of useless risks, and are, therefore, not considered at all gloryfying. The field was new; they found no paths broken by previous climbers, but marked out routes of their own. "Odd as it may seem," she remarks, "the least important duty of a guide is to know the way, while one of his first duties is to find it." "On a really hard mountain the way varies from day to day—nay even in ascending and descending." Although they were so far north,